

Hungary & Eastern Europe - Sixty Years Ago A Press Review by a Hungarian Refugee

Khrushchev Toasts Stalin, Says 'We're All Stalinists'
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Crowds of Hitchhikers Clog Budapest Streets

BUDAPEST, (AP).—This city of 1,700,000 population has turned into a city of hitchhikers.

The miserable public transport system is one of the pathetic things to be observed after the Hungarian revolt.

Public transport was bad enough before the October uprising just as housing and reconstruction were miserable and a just tribute to boasted Communist enterprise.

But to drive a private car with western license plates in this city now is an experience, even if you drive a beat-up Volkswagen.

If you park your car and happen to leave a window partly down it becomes a letter box. When you return you find your seats littered with letters from Hungarians addressed to relatives and friends in Australia, Sweden, the United States, Austria, everywhere.

Slogans Pasted on Car

Park the car with the windows up and you find slogans pasted on the car—windshields, even headlights—or scrawled in the mud and dust that cake it. Often there is only one word chalked in the dust on the side of a car with a Vienna license plate. It is "danke" German for "thank you."

Sometimes the pro-government Communists will sneak up on your car during the night and tightly paste typewritten slogans warning against strikes.

Driving in Budapest at present is especially painful in late afternoon—as dusk comes now at 4 p. m. and then thousands of people are getting out of offices and shops and trying to get home before dark.

Transport today is worse than it was in beat-up Germany immediately after World War II.

Throw Selves at Autos

At any hour of the day you see street cars and buses so loaded that people cling like flies to the platforms and rear bumpers.

From early morning to early evening—well before the 9 p. m. curfew, which finds streets deserted—people move like dark masses in their drab clothes along the main streets and over the crossings. You have to drive at a snail's pace in the main streets to avoid hitting somebody. The people have to walk on the roads to avoid being hit themselves by wreckers shoveling debris out of revolt-damaged buildings.

But drive carefully as you can, you have people jumping into the middle of the road and flagging you down.

They don't bother to thumb a ride. They just throw themselves in front of the car.

That means you have to stop. And you stop for one and you've got a load.

Pre-war Budapest appeared to have its transport situation in hand. After the war, owing to industrialization, it added a quarter-million of population. Additionally, it annexed as suburbs some villages which previously were independent. The Communists started a grandiose subway construction plan which failed for lack of money. So Budapest has only a tiny subway link built in 1896. The Communist extensions are still only holes in the ground.

There are only about 500 taxis, all of them with high fares and under state control. After the revolt about half of the drivers disappeared.

No Revelry, Only Gloom In Hungary

10 P. M. Curfew And a Dark '57

BUDAPEST, Dec. 31 (AP).—Hungarians observed an unhappy New Year's Eve tonight.

The people had to be off the streets by the 10 p. m. curfew or before. In the homes, many of them cold, thousands mourned persons who were killed in the recent revolt or who have sought freedom abroad.

There was no revelry in the restaurants, no gala opera, no roistering in the streets. The government had refused to lift the 10 p. m. curfew tonight, as it did on Christmas Eve. The reason given was that it was necessary to protect "peaceful citizens."

Evening Shows at 2 p. m.

Those who did feel in the mood for celebrations arranged to get in a few hours of dancing in crowded restaurants between 3 and 7 p. m. Theaters began evening performances at 2 p. m. "Nepszabadsag," the newspaper of Premier Janos Kadar's Soviet-imposed government, outlined in an editorial a grim prospect for the coming year—widespread unemployment, coal shortages, inflation, back-breaking reconstruction to be undertaken and paid for.

It said things will be a little better in farming areas because of the abolition of compulsory crop delivery quotas, enabling the peasants to enjoy a higher financial return.

N 4 to Tribune 57.1.1



Hungarian Olympic star Ervin Zador (left) and his brother, Zoltan, with whom he was

recently reunited, took a sightseeing stroll down Connecticut ave. yesterday.

By Arthur Ellis, Staff Photographer

Hungarian Olympic Star Joins His Brother Here

By Liz Hillenbrand
Staff Reporter

A handsome Hungarian Olympic star arrived in Washington yesterday and announced that he's hoping for another gold medal in the 1960 Olympics as a member of the United States team.

Ervin Zador, 21, has only a slight scar above his right eye as a reminder of the head-butting Russian who fouled him in an Olympic water polo match last month at Melbourne. A nationally-published picture of him being led bleeding from the match shocked Americans.

But it already is a little more than a bitter memory to the young gold medal winner, who subsequently fled to the United States with 33 other Hungarian athletes.

A new country which he finds "very nice," a surprise reunion

here with his brother, Zoltan, 27, and Washington sightseeing are keeping him busy.

Zoltan, a pianist, arrived in Washington Dec. 13 after fleeing across the Austrian border from Budapest. "I wrote to Australia and urged my brother to come here if he could," he said yesterday in halting English. "I thought he could not come, and I was very happy to see him."

Zoltan rushed to New York and flabbergasted Ervin by meeting him at the plane there the day after Christmas. They had not seen each other for nearly two months.

One of three Hungarian refugees sponsored by the Arthur Murray Dance Studios here, Zoltan is training to become a dancing instructor. At the instigation of managing director Ethel Fistere, the studios raised more than \$1500 in two

hours by donating their receipts to sponsor the refugees.

With his teammates, Ervin will leave Wednesday on a 2-month country-wide tour for Hungarian relief, sponsored by a New York athletic organization. Next fall, the entire Hungarian water polo team plans to train at Yale, with the 1960 Olympics in mind.

Since their parents are still in Budapest, the brothers are reluctant to talk of the situation there. They do want to return some day "when conditions are better" and the Russians gone.

Until then, they are anxious to become acquainted with the "entirely different world," which is the United States. "We appreciate the friendliness of the people and the true Americanism as opposed to the version publicized by Moscow," they said through an interpreter.

25 Refugees Greet 1957 Aboard Bus

Twenty-five Hungarian refugees welcomed the New Year last night on a bus that took them from Union Station to their temporary home in St. Mary's Church Parish Hall, Fairfax Station.

Driving the bus was the Rev. Robert E. O'Kane, pastor of St. Mary's, whose parishioners have volunteered to help the refugees settle here and find jobs and homes.

The train bringing the refugees, 22 adults, a 6-year-old girl and two infants in arms from Camp Kilmer, N. J., arrived here at 11 p.m. Father O'Kane and volunteer interpreters greeted the tired and bewildered travelers as they walked toward the gate with their few belongings.

None of the refugees had been told where they were going or what would happen to them after they arrived. After brief explanations, they climbed aboard the bus and headed for a new adventure crowding out memories of bitter days behind the Iron Curtain.

They found the Parish Hall converted into a dormitory. Church members and stores in the area will provide food for the refugees while they await settlement in private homes.

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Sporadic Shots Signal New Year

Calm in Budapest, Churches Crowded

BUDAPEST, Jan. 1 (AP).—Several bursts of gunfire marked the New Year's advent in Budapest today. Otherwise the day passed peacefully.

Smallarms firing was heard for an hour after midnight. The Budapest radio said laconically, "There was some shooting during the night by responsible elements."

Drunks Emerge

The radio said many drunks turned out after lifting of the six-hour military curfew at 4 a. m. They apparently came from parties held in homes, because the curfew—which the Russians refused to set aside—prevented traditional revelry in restaurants and cafes.

Soviet armored cars patrolled the city streets. Russian tank men assigned to guard one strategic bridgehead on the Danube staged a snowball fight.

Churches were crowded this morning. Many Hungarians lined up before motion picture theaters.

President Istvan Dobi's traditional New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps was boycotted by envoys of the Western Big Three and other North Atlantic Alliance nations.

Those Present

The Yugoslav envoy appeared, however, as did those of India, Argentina, Israel, Finland and such neutrals as Austria, Switzerland and Sweden. Soviet Ambassador Yuri Andropov led the representatives of the Communist-bloc countries.

The Russians withdrew their tanks from the doors of the Parliament Building and left Hungarian troops and police alone to guard it for the occasion, but parked a number of tanks and armored cars in the

streets near by. Premier Janos Kadar and members of his government did not appear.

Fly 232 Refugees

MUNICH, Jan. 1 (AP).—United States Air Force planes flew out 232 Hungarian refugees from here today, almost completing "Operation Safe Haven." The operation began Dec. 11. When it ends, perhaps tomorrow, 9,700 refugees will have been flown to the United States for resettlement. The total tonight was 9,547.

Five flights took off for Camp Kilmer, N. J., during the day.

NY Times 57. 1. 2.



The New York Times (by Patrick A. Burns)

HAPPY ENDING TO A STORMY VOYAGE: Some of the Hungarians who arrived aboard the Gen. Le Roy Eltinge

Khrushchev Toasts Stalin, Says 'We're All Stalinists'

By B. J. Cutler

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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MOSCOW, Jan. 1.—Nikita S. Khrushchev stood up at a Kremlin party last night and declared that Soviet leaders "are all Stalinists" when it comes to fighting against imperialists.

The Communist party leader's words were met by a burst of applause from hundreds of Communist leaders who filled the hall at their traditional New Year's Eve celebration. The substance of Mr. Khrushchev's remarks was reported by foreign diplomats present.

Mr. Khrushchev, proposing a toast before members of the Kremlin hierarchy and their guests, praised the late Josef V. Stalin as "a great fighter against imperialists" and "a great Marxist."

His praise of the former dictator was considered dramatic and important when it was recalled that Mr. Khrushchev himself delivered a scathing speech against Stalin at last year's party congress and thus began the "de-Stalinization" drive in the Soviet Union.

"I grew up under Stalin," the party leader reportedly said. He added that other members of the current party leadership had also been closely associated with Stalin in his work.

Mr. Khrushchev said he was

What Washington Thinks Khrushchev's Gambit Is

By Tom Lambert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Nikita Khrushchev's remark that "we're all Stalinists" does not necessarily mean an all-out Soviet return to the cold war or to the iron-handed domestic and foreign policies of the dead dictator.

Specialists on communism here, speculating uneasily on Mr. Khrushchev's statement, interpreted it rather as an indication that the Kremlin wants to shore up communism's lately-uncertain ideology and tighten up the party line which has been sagging and veering since the Soviet rulers began their de-Stalinization program.

proud that present leaders had fought with Stalin against "class enemies." He said they also must share responsibility with Stalin for his mistakes because they were associated with him.

The toast was the first public occasion on which any Soviet leader had associated himself and his colleagues with Stalin's mistakes and had admitted partial responsibility for them.

In discussing Stalin's mistakes, Mr. Khrushchev said they were those made by "a man of action" and that Stalin had done so much good that one should overlook his errors.

Mr. Khrushchev's stress on the close association of present leaders with Stalin and their

readiness to share responsibility was taken as a rebuke to President Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, and others who have divided Kremlin figures into "Stalinists" and "anti-Stalinists."

"The imperialists accuse us of being Stalinists," Mr. Khrushchev reportedly said. "When it comes to fighting imperialists we are all Stalinists."

Diplomats present also quoted Mr. Khrushchev as saying that strength is important to peace. They said he gave as an illustration the fact that Great Britain and France continued their attack on Egypt despite the United Nations, but ceased fire after messages from Soviet Prime Minister Marshal Bulganin.

HUNGARY—Fr. Pg. 1

Police Halt Riots by Shoppers; Budapest Inflation Fear Grows



International News

This young Hungarian refugee, still wearing a patch over an eye injured by gunfire during the uprising in his country in October, is shown after his arrival in New York this week with other refugees. He said he left his parents in Hungary.

new trouble. This time the police wheeled up a truck, which they used as a tank. They ran it up on the sidewalk, drove it against the standing women and forced the mass of shoppers to disperse.

Large crowds, evidently expecting prices will skyrocket as a result of economic dislocations from the revolution, also formed at other Budapest department stores in this post-Christmas buying rush.

Newspapers backing Premier Janos Kadar's Communist regime have warned that inflation is coming. The people probably want to put their money into goods before it depreciates further.

One Bright Spot

There was one economic bright spot. The nation's biggest industrial center, the Csepel Island Iron and Steel Works, resumed at least partial production after a 10-day shutdown due to shortages of coal and raw materials.

But at the same time, the newspaper Esti Hirlap mourned in a front page editorial that the post-revolutionary economic chaos was throwing many thousands of workers out of their jobs in factories, government offices and trade.

"Many of us live through bitter moments of despair," it said. "They are workers, clerks, typists and men with families, who have put in long years of service. They sit in dread of the postman who delivers their dismissal notice."

Favoritism Barred

"There is no other solution for the time being, except dismissal of those for whom the factories, shops and ministries have no work, for one reason or another. But we must do our utmost to see that unemployment in Hungary is only temporary. We must not exert favoritism to keep one worker on the job and political revenge to dismiss another."

Radio Budapest said, aside

from the Csepel works, the coal and power shortage kept other large segments of Hungary's industry from turning a wheel.

Mines are producing only about a third as much coal as they did before the outbreak of the anti-Communist revolt Oct. 23. The mining force is only half what it was three months ago. There was speculation that men laid off from industrial jobs may be drafted for work as miners.

Meantime, a Russian soldier on guard duty over Hungarian

soldier prisoners joined them in becoming refugees in Austria today, it was reported from Vienna.

Three Hungarian soldiers said their regiment had been dissolved and the troops interned. The Russian soldier was set to guard them, but when they made a getaway he decided to join them instead of stopping them.

The Hungarians said "many more" Hungarian and Russian soldiers in Hungary were intensely dissatisfied with their lot and wanted to escape to the West.

Reds Again Club Women In Budapest

By Richard Kasischke

BUDAPEST, Jan. 2 (P)—Budapest police broke up two riots among downtown shoppers today during a citywide buying rush apparently set off by fear of inflation.

The riots developed two hours apart at the state-owned Paris Department Store, recently opened to replace another one destroyed in the October-November revolution.

Lines of several thousand persons had gathered in front of the establishment, in the Street of Hungarian Youth that formerly was called Stalin ave. Store employes and police regimented the lines. Groups were admitted periodically through rope barriers to the store.

Shortly before noon, about 1000 women and girls broke through impatiently and stormed the store.

Police used clubs to beat back the shouting, weeping throng.

Two hours later there was
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A HUNGARIAN TELLS OF

My first taste of Freedom

by **ANDY E. SHIK**

What were my feelings at the moment I first set foot on American soil? It is so hard to put them into words. I was so flooded with emotion. It was as though I had stepped from darkness into light.

You see, I was spending my fourth year of confinement in Vac Prison on the Danube River in Hungary when the revolution of last October broke out. My crime? I had been corresponding — on a personal, nonpolitical basis — with several pen pals in the United States.

When word came of the October revolt, we prisoners overpowered our guards and broke out with bullets whining about us. Some didn't make it. After hiding for a week, I got across the Austrian border, and then to America.

So it was that when the plane landed in New Jersey, I felt an enormous relief. It was as though heavy chains had been magically dissolved. I stood unbound, free, in the sunlight. I breathed deeply of the pure air. Now, I said to myself, I have reached my goal. I am in another world, a world where blessed freedom replaces oppression.

My feelings, you see, were mixed. All blurred together. But above all, I felt this one thing: I have gone from darkness into light.

Since then, I have been marveling at the wonders I see here — the magnificent automobiles, television sets and cameras, the shop windows filled with beautiful merchandise. In Hungary it is unheard of for the average person to buy the things which everyone here takes for granted. I hope the time may come when I can get some of these things for myself.

I think I will be able to earn a living — though I must start all over. I was in the oil business, but in 1948 I left it to teach English in a Budapest school. They have made great strides in oil in nine years. Perhaps I can work for an American oil company — or someday have my own gas station.

I hope to meet the friends I was corresponding with when I was imprisoned. But that must wait until I am no longer such a stranger here.

Now, through these lines, I want to express my gratitude to the people of the United States for making it possible for me to be here. If such a thing could be, I should like to talk to and shake the hand of each one of these wonderful people. Since that is impossible, I shall speak to them through **PARADE** and say what is uppermost in my heart: Thank you! ■

HAPPY IN HIS NEW COUNTRY, the author poses for **PARADE** in the New York offices of the International Rescue Committee, which brought him to America in November.

parade

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Hammaraskjold Asks New Hungary Probe

By John Molleson

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 7—Secretary General Dag Hammaraskjold today suggested that the United Nations General Assembly set up a special committee to investigate events in Hungary.

Acting on the suggestion, the United States announced it would try to gain support for a resolution which would establish a committee of possibly five members representing major geographic areas of the world.

The proposed committee, which would almost certainly be barred from Hungary, would hear testimony from refugees and others who have firsthand knowledge of Soviet interference in Hungary. Its sessions, in the United States or in Italy, Austria and other European nations, would probably be public though the decision to hold open hearings would be up to the committee members.

In an effort to gain broad sponsorship for the resolution, the United States will consult Tuesday with representatives from more than 20 nations. The resolution is expected to come before the Assembly later this week.

The new proposal would reaffirm the Assembly's request to Hammaraskjold to take "any initiative" to help solve the Hungarian problem. A four-man United Nations team is now in Hungary to discuss humanitarian assistance.

The Secretary General, recommending the establishment of the committee, said that he "hesitated now to initiate, himself, further investigatory activities, including hearings with refugees." His three-man team of investigators recently was suspended in the face of continued Soviet and Hungarian refusal to permit direct observation in Hungary.

Because of this refusal, "the

only source of new and direct information . . . might be hearings with refugees from Hungary, conducted, in the first place, in neighboring countries," Hammaraskjold said, "but in order to yield results of value, such hearings must be extensive and organized in a juridicially satisfactory form."

A United States spokesman said the new committee would collect information on Soviet intervention in Hungary, and on compliance with the Assembly resolutions calling for withdrawal of Soviet troops and an end to Soviet interference in Hungary's domestic affairs. The Russians have insisted that United States interference was responsible for the Hungarian revolt. One of the committee's tasks would be to judge the validity of that charge.

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